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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

HENRY CLAPP, Jr.,

THE TWO RABBITS

BY JAMES HENRY, M.D. Once it happened—I'll not tell you When or where or how or wherefore, Lest you'd think me but concecting One of my accustomed idle, Slipshod, good-for-nothing fables. And not quarrying hard and solid History, like Bab Macaulay— Once it happened, in a garret Four pair backward lived two rabbias. That there had been generated, Born and bred and educated. Born and bred and educated.
Wise they were, those two white rabbits,
And lived happily together.
Always sleeping in the same box,
Always eating at the same time
Out of the same pewter platter
Which the same kind-hearted mistress,
Living in the streetward garret,
Twice a-taly replenished for them.
So they lived – those two white rabbits—
In all harmons together. So they lived—those two white rabbits—In all harmony together,
Till one day as they were whiling
Time away in idle gossip,
One says to the other: "Tatty,
Was not that a wondrous rabbit
Made this great room and this platter,
And our kind, good-hearted mistress,
And the fresh leaves and the water.
That she brings us night and morning?
1 don't know; I never saw him—
1 hon't care one jackstraw about him.
thost 's our mistress, good the platter,
toosd the leaves, and good the water,
But I know no more than thou dost Shoesing: shocking: I in our nea-off! lesgone, and by thyself live! Never more from the same platter, Unbeliever, shall with me cat. So said, the believing rabbit With a sudden leap and backward Kick of his hind feet his comrade Rick of his hind feet his comrade In the right eye struck and blinded: And from that day forward ever Waging war against each other. From two opposite garret corners, Lived in misery those rabbits.

PIPES AND CIGARS.

It might have been expected that Sir Benjamin Bro-die's letter on smoking would have produced a plenti-ful crop of newspaper correspondence in this dull time of the year. Almost as many people are interested in eness of tobacco as in the possibility of living on the smallest genteel income, or in the frauds of brewers and grocers; and tobacco is a subject on or brewers and grocers; and tobacco is a subject on which the experience of a variety of persons of differ-ent habits, ages, and constitutions would be really valu-able, if only one person in a hundred had the art of speaking the truth. Perhaps it was the letter itself that repelled general discussion. The writer was emiitself was strangely beside the mark. It is seldom of use to preach a bout extreme cases: and Sir Benjamin brodie only alluded to the most extreme of extreme the change from pipes to cigars has been a mistake. Cigars have become fashionable because they are portable and convenient, and are thrown away when the smoking is over; but they certainly bring the oil thing against which the caution is given is the sort of thing that comes within the range of the person warm. It is comes within the range of the person warm and the Dutch, use pipes almost exclusively; and a new sense, of the story of a silly lad who died of eating a whole calf, and the appropriateness of dry sherry after soup is not doubted because unlimited Old Tom induces delirium its remens. That smoking can be indulged in so as to injure health is indisputable; that nature sometimes gives warmings which show that even moderate smoking is to be avoided, either for a time or permanently, which are offered at less than a halfrenny a-piece, and so the numating about "awakening," 'revivals," and the unmating 'meeting.' They appear, too, to be on the most non-chalant terms with the driver, and when he raps to remind them of the fare, call out 'We've only just is used by the people generally; and it is a curious thing, and a provident sample of the scene. And the unmating 'meeting.' They appear, too, to be on the most non-chalant terms with the driver, and when he raps to remind the most non-chalant terms with the driver, and when he raps to remind the most non-chalant terms with the driver, and when he raps to remind the most non-chalant terms with the driver, and when he raps to remind the most non-chalant terms with the driver, and when he raps to remind the most non-chalant terms with the driver, and when he raps to remind the most non-chalant terms with the driver, and when he raps to remind the most non-chalant terms with the driver, and when he raps to remind the offered at least terms with the driver, and when he raps to remind the order was a constant terms and and the Dutch, use pipes almost exclusively; and and the Dutch, use pipes almost exclusively; and and the Dutch and the Dutc

THE N. Y. SATURDAY PRESS case of tobacco, and the confidence inspired by finding that adulterated food in bad, but not so bad as scien tifically it ought to be? We entirely give up people who, if they knew that one cigar a day, taken after exercise and food, was necessarily and mentally inju-rious, would decline to profit by the knowledge. If men like to kill themselves by slow polson, we must leave them to go through the process. But those who would relinquish any gratification proved to be inju-rious, are entitled to ask for a proof of noxiousness that will bear sifting, and cannot be expected to be content with the vague denunciations of an eminent surgeon, howling in the wilderness and lamenting over his smoking country men.

> Sir Benjamin Brodie appeals to facts which seem t us exceedingly questionable. He tells us, for instance, that taking tobacco has greatly increased in recent years among the upper classes of England, and that these classes consume much more tobacco now than they ever did before. We do not feel sure of this. they ever did before. We do not seem to the From the first introduction of tobacco down to the middle, and perhaps almost to the close, of the last century, pipes were smoked freely and constantly by the great majority of English gentlemen. It is only dern days the clergy have been com barred from tobacco, or rather as less likely to smoke than laymen. A hundred years ago, and much later, pipes were regularly introduced into the Fellows room at every College, and the clergy, who had the office of instructing the upper classes of those times, used to puff away the whole evening without a thought of shame. Pipes gave way to snuff, and snuff to cigars.
>
> The companies of the clergy of the companies of the clerk of the companies of the clerk of min Brodie was a young man, every gentleman carried his snuff-box. Now, whatever harm tobacco can do, his shuff-took. Now, whatever harm to backed can do, shuff, we believe, will do equal harm. The injury to the brain from shuff is as possible and probable an in-jury as the injury to the stomach done by the suction of tobacco oil. So at least it is said on good authority, and we do not know that any facts have been ad duced to show that cigars have practically done more harm than snuff used to do. Sir Benjamin Brodie, again, appeals to the history of the Turks to prove that a people of habitual smokers must necessarily de-generate and become gradually worn out. This is very unsatisfactory. Other nations of habitual smokers have not degenerated. The Germans, for example, have smoked as hard as a nation can smoke for two and much stronger tobacco in the year than a Turk. but who will venture to say that the Germans have is made to perform many wondrous twistings and curfallen off in physical power? So far as fine figures and healthy frames go, the troops of Prussia may compete with the troops of any nation in the world. If it s true that the Turks have degenerated, how do we are made straight, and we go on our way rejoint were? The furia are physically and morally a race tentemen chambered on the root, and from that eminence discharged volleys of tobacco-juice, to the great nence discharged volleys of the great nen

tobacco; and if any one could and would teach us, we might be very properly grateful. We will not even assume that any smoking can be harmless, and are and at the words 'go ahead' the old white he have himself and stronger forward. quite open to conviction if any one can show that this is the case. But apart from that final blow to our in-tercourse with tobacco, there are minor points on which we should like information. Especially, we wish evidence could be collected to we whether cigars are a wholesome form of tobacco. We think it i, or of fanatics who, in spite of every entreaty, or or fanatics who, in spite of every entreaty, go on until they die with a cheroot in their sahy Warnings are no warnings at all, unless the ence of mankind has been in favor of pipes; and in the great smoking countries pipes have been usually g that comes within the range of the person warnneglecting such warnings. But is moderate smoking which require the smoker to be continually letting off lucifers in the hollow of his hand, in order that the cigar injurious when the ordinary rules of health are observed, and when no had effects at the time are perceptible?

This is a question of the very greatest interest, and, unfortunately, Sir Benjamin Brodie does not even suggest an answer to it. Most men who smoke observed certain rules which their own experience has dictated, and by observing which, they fancy they enjoy with impunity the great pleasure of smoking. They smoke more, for instance, when they drink stimulants, or when they take a large amount of active exercise.

They smoke at certain times of the day, and not at very less wholesome than a pipe, and that the when they take a large amount of active exercise. Which have come into fashion within the last thirty tears; they take at certain times of the day, and not at others; they take their tobacco only in the evening, or never in the evening; they change between a pips and a cigar; they find out, in abort, what they think is wholesome for them. Is all this a pure delusion? and is the smoke all the time inevitably blinding, then any they collecting the experience of persons who have found that the annoying consequences which a cigar; they mod out, in anors, want they shink is wholesome for them. Is all this a pure delusion f and is the amoke all the time inevitably blinding, then enervating, and then making them imbedile? We wish some eminent medical men would answer this in plain language, and abstain from troubling us with tales about exceptional fools. We want to know whether want to know whether about exceptional fools. We want to know whether want to know whether would be collected to show this, smokers would have a valuable fact to start with.

ervating, and there making them intended? We want to moving origins have count most more embetted and the decreasing of a great ship, we find the decreasing of the decreasing of the control or every hour and the past of the control or every

(For The New York Saturday Press.)

Sleep, little child!
Sleep though the Autumn winds are walling
Under the Autumn skies of tender gloom,
And the rich robes of regal Fall are trailing
Slowly above the buried Summer's tomb,

Sleep and dream! Dream, little child!

What to thee that this sombre glory
Seems but the gleam of closing heaven to me?

Dream! but I dream no more, save one long story
Of what the waiting world shall offer thee,—
Sleep and dream!

Smile, little child! And the full future waits thy calm commands; Manhood is thine, and in the life before thee Gods of thy kind shall clasp thy willing hands

> [For The New York Saturday Press.] SUBURBAN MATTERS.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1860.

The half-million or so of dwellers in your crowded city, know little and think less of us whom limit of means, or force of inclination leads to prefer a home in the rural districts, away from the clamor and splendor of Babylon the Great, yet not so far removed but that power of horse and steam carry me, this these is the contract of the contra to our fresh air, our little yard, green with turf and gay with posies, our view of the Bay from the front-win-dows, and last but not least, at this season of the year, to our mosquitos. But they deserve a separate para graph, and of them more anon.

graph, and of them more anon.

Crossing the Jersey Ferry at about 5 o'clock, and losing yourself in the dense stream of humanity that pours out from those dusky arches, you take twenty steps along Montgomery street and begin to be conscious of identity once more in the building whence start the horse-cars for — and —. These cars are ingeniously contrived to consume three-quarters of an hour in travelling the distance of one mile, and as they run once in twenty minutes you can easily imagine the convenience to a belated traveller. They have, besides, a delightful aptitude for getting off the trac whereupon the solitary steed who does the locomot know that tobacco is the cause of degeneration in a The 'we' in question is always a goodly quantity country where polygamy exists? But have the Turks the canonical number, seven on a side, was attained in degenerated in the sense that their bodies are less the first three minutes after the car backed around to healthy and powerful than those of their forefathers its station; and after that we waited two boats healthy and powerful than those of their forefathers its station; and after that we waited two boats were? The Turks are physically and morally a race Gentlemen clambered on the roof, and from that emi the Brantine rulers who preceded them, and who never saw or smoked an ounce of tobacco. But that the Turks have to thank their very mild tobacco for their present political difficulties is by no means apparent.

We have, indeed, much to learn on the subject of tobacco; and if any one could and would teach us, we still the subject of tobacco; and if any one could and would teach us, we

> shakes himself and struggles forward.
>
> During the journey a solitary individual like myss finds amusement in listening to the conversation of his neighbors; and in this latitude it is carried on with great freedom and sociability, all sorts of inquiries be great freedom and scratching, and 'Maria,' 'your wife' and 'your brother,' their present plans and foture prospects. The people from the hill-country seem a and 'your brother,' their present pians and 'roure' prospects. The people from the hill-country seem a simple, honest-minded set, for the most part of their talk runs on 'meeting' and wonderment as to whether they shall be home in time for it. Sometimes they encounter a ministerial friend, as they did the other night, and exchange with him edifying sentences about 'awakening,' 'revivals,' and the unfailing

ney, as was the case last evening, when an elderly gentleman of solemn aspect was holding forth on the subject of the Presidential candidates. He said that promises made before election were very apt to be broken after it, that there was no pleasure in holding office except for the money that was to be made by it; that office-seekers thought more of their own good it han they did of the country's, etc., etc. From this subject he presently diverged to that of his neighbor's chickens, where I was 'with him,' having had the satisfaction of setting out and watering, staking and tying tomato-plants this Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants this Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants this Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants this Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants this Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants this Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants this Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants this Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants this Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants this Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants this Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants this Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants this Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants this Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants this Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants the Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants the Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants the Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants the Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants the Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants the Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants the Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants the Summer, for the sole end and tying tomato-plants the Summer, for the Summer, or the Summer, for the

but all the delicate viands, the champagne; the hock, the claret, are inaccessible. We muse on the admir-ship arrangement of Providence which has so contrived it that the mosquito is unable to furl his wings and spier through the interstices; and then, perhaps, occurs the question, why he was made at all. But this carries us back to the old problem, the ori-gies of will, too extended in its character to be suitably discussed at twelve of the clock, and we turn over and

gis of evil, too extended in its character to be suitably discussed at twelve of the clock, and we turn over and gr to alseep amid the gnashing of teeth outside. But me! If a corner of the net be upturned, or carelessly instead, then shall your slumber know torment unsteadle, and you shall awake next morning looking as if carved in Castile Soap. Enough of this, however. Who of you has read 'The Household of Bouverie'! I have a good deal of curiosity to see it, but it is a matter of councience with me never to buy an American I have a good dean of currously to see it, out it is a miner ten of conscience with me never to buy an American nevel, and I should gase long and wistfully on my samply hoard of dollars ere I abstracted two of them for the purchase of the work in question. Other people against so present nor so poor, and I can generally borrow the Benlahs and the Hidden Patha, etc., in the course of time. But I have really a curiosity to see the book. I thought it was a good deal when 'Har-ries E. Prescott' said that it'was different from any book she 'read it between the courses at the hotel table,' I the med it between the course at the notes take, it thought the 'force of nature could no farther go;' but when 'Metta Victoria Victor' said that the principal character was 'more finely finished than the Mephis-tophiles of Goethe, which certainly did not excel it in sees and power,' I covered up my face and wept for on thy throne, secure of the worship of ages, when along came the 'Southern Lady,' knocked thy crown over thine eyes, turned thee off thy seat, and took thy scoptre and robe, leaving thee 'out in the cold!'

Who has got the book and will lend it?

CATH. LEDYARD.

A GREAT PRAIRIE.

A great prairie, as we saw it with its uttermost solitals relieved by the thrift of men, is one of the noblest, if not one of the most beautiful, sights in nathose which break the wild Canadian landscapes into so sudden, and so extreme, that for awhile, you long for the plash of the waterfall again, and the picturesque rise and droop of the mountain ranges you have left behind. For as you stand now on the Grand Prairie and look around, you see only the horison stretching

and look around, you see only the horison stretching in a prodigious circle, with no single intervening object to interrupt its regular and distant outline. Not a shill, nor even a mound, nor the merest clump of trees in any spot; always an eternal land-calm, with barely here and there an undulating wave to mark a shadow upon the plain. Nothing but the horison, because in the eagerness for bold relief, the gaze wanders far over the infinite intermediate space, resting only at the farthest verge, where the earth and the firmament than the firm of the same of the same of the prairies. But a little watching, a few hours of close companionship, and the charms of the scene begin to be developed. The broad squares of thick growing wheat,

tames turning brown, and plumes now gray, and ears pesping from their husks, as yellow as gold; the bright green troops of sorghum plants; the uncleared acres sprinkled with a thousand delicate flowers, and weeds of curious forms and properties—the compass-weed, with flat leaves pointing always, they say, to the North and South, a natural guide to Indians, the resin-weed, exuding big drops of white gum, the rat-tlemake-weed, believed to mitigate the terrors of all reptiles as well as that from which it specially takes besuty:—all these are seen mingling in the most lux-uriant profusion, and covering the great platform, as with a carpet of the tenderest texture and color. The about 'awakening,' 'revivals,' and the unfailing 'meeting.' They appear, too, to be on the most non-chalant terms with the driver, and when he raps to remind them of the fare, call out 'We've only just stepped in; let us get our breath, wont you?—to which very reasonable request he responds politely, 'Yes, madam, I will.'

'Yes, madam, I will.'

be named with the mosquitos.

How often, during these bright September days, has risen to my mind that line of our country's sweetest bard, in his address to the insect in question.

As a proof that the work is not in the present ad-

[For The New York Saturday Press.] A TREATISE UPON

THE LIFE OF ELEGANCE.

BY HONORE DE BALZAC slated by Edward Howland.

PART THE FIRST. - GENERALITIES.

man's nature is shown by the way he carries his cane.

PROLEGOMENA.

CHAPTER 1.

Civilization has divided men into three classes style of Mr. Charles Dupin; but as charlatanium would will forbear mixing the art of painting with the X of algebra, and will try, while professing the most abstruse doctrines of an elegant life, to be understood even by our antagonists, the persons who wear boots run down at the heel.

The three classes of beings created by our modern

The man who works;

The man who does nothing.

From hence arise three formulæ of existence, comrehensive enough to express every kind of life, from

the poetic and vagabondish romance of BOREMIA, down tional kings:

The life artistic;

The life elegant.

There are no variations in the theme of the life of ccupation. In working with his ten fingers, the man elegance peculiar to himself, because everything about eagins his entire destiny; he becomes a means, and him reflects his intelligence and his glory. As many our admiration. Everywhere men prostrate themselves before certain piles of stone; and if they think for these unconquerable beings fashion everything to of those who have laid them, it is only to crush them their own standard. If they take hold of a worm, it with their pity,—though the architect appears as a great thinker, his workmen are only a species of trowel. From this doctrine and remain confounded with the hammers and the

Is this an injustice? No. Like steam-ma men engaged in work assume the same form, and pre-serve no individuality. The man-instrument is a sort of aocial zero, the greatest possible number of which will never make a sum, if some numeral is not placed before them.

the same mans, segments of the same circle, the same the can no longer advance except with great difficult when the crowing of the cock, the rolling of the drum; these wear leather-breeches, two ells ing of the drum; these wear leather-breeches, two ells of blue-cloth, and boots; those, the first rags they find; they all eat the coarsest food; whet

Labor to them is an enigma, whose solution they seek up to their last day. Often the sad pensum of their existence is recompensed by the acquis little wooden bench upon which to sit at the door of a hut, under a dusty porch, without fear of hearing a servant say to them

"Go away, my good fellow; we never give anything

to the poor except on Mondays."

For all these unhappy creatures, life resolves itself

into bread in the pastry; and elegance into a trunk con-taining a few clothes.

The small shopkeeper, the sub-lieutenant, the clerk, are less degraded types of a life of occupation, but their existence is still stamped with vulgarity. It is always work, always the trowel, but the mechanism is

intelligence enters into it.

Far from being an artist, the workman is always present to the thoughts of these people, in the shape of a mercliess bill; they carry to an excess the institution of false collars; they reproach themselves for a fancy as though it was a theft from their creditors ; for them, a carriage is ordinarily a hack .- at fu-

If they do not save like the manual laborers, in or-

der to assure the means of living and shelter for their age, the hope of their bee-like life reaches no further than that : for it is the possession of a very cold room in the fourth story of a house in Boucherst street, a cloak and raw silk gloves for the wife, a gray hat and cloak and raw silk gloves for the wife, a gray hat and a cup of coffee for the husband, an education at Saint Denis, or a little spending isoney for the children, paraley soup twice a-week for them all. These crea-tures are neither perfect zeros nor yet perfect numer-als, they are perhaps decimals.

In this dolente class, life is resolved by an annuity,

the minister, the valet, and princes are in the category of the idle and belong to the life elegant.

After having finished this and autopay of the social body, a philosopher feels so much disgust for the prejudices which lead men to pass near each other, while avoiding each other like snakes, that he is forced to say to himself, "I do not create a nature such as I wish

This glance at society in the mass, should help us to d our first aphorisms, which we for

The end of life, savage or civilized, is repose.

Absolute repose produces the spleen.

The life elegant, is in a large acceptation of the phrase, the art of enlivening repose.

Chrollery.—To be fashionable, one must enjoy repose without having engaged in work; or in other words, be one of these four things, the son of a millionaire, a

Of the Life Artistic

The artist is an exception; his laziness is labor, and his labor repose; he is elegant and negligent by turns; he gives such a blouse as he chooses to the laborer, and decides about the coat worn by the man of fashion. Whether he is occupied in doing nothing, or is medi-

tating a masterpiece, without seeming to be occupied; whether he is leading a hobby-horse or driving four in hand; whether he has not twenty-five cents of his own. or squanders handsful of gold, he is always the expression of a great thought, and rules society

When Mr. Peel entered the house of the Viscount de Chauteaubriand, he found himself in a study where all the furniture was of chestnut; the Minister, worth thirty millions, saw suddenly the furniture of gold or silver which encumbers England, crushed out by this The artist is always grand. He has a life and an

artists as there are, so many lives there are character-dmiration. Everywhere men prostrate them-

From this doctrine is deduced an European aphorism

An artist lives as he wishes, or-as he can.

63. Of the Life Elegant.

If we should omit to define the life elegant here, this treatise would be incomplete. A treatise without definitions is like a colonel with both his lags cut off;

The life elegant is the perfection of the exterior and naterial life :

The art of spending an income like a man of spirit :

Or again:
The acience which teaches us to do nothing like other people, while appearing to do everything as they

Or perhaps better

which belongs to, or surrounds us:

To know how to gain honor from one's fortune

Nobility transferred to things

The life elegant is the fruitful principle of industry. According to M. Jacotot, a treatise upon the life of legance is needless, seeing that it is to be found entire

ange of thought: ".
"The exercise of reason, necessarily acc that of the senses, of the imagination, and of the heart, which, mingling with the primitive institu-tions, with the immediate illumination of animal-'iam, tinge life with their colors." (See page 44 of the Course of the History of Philosophy, whether words 'life of elegance' are not the solution of this

The life elegant would be the greatest malady which A great fortune is a robbery.

Following Chodruc

The life elegant really contains all these minor definitions, paraphrases of our aphorism III., but it em-braces, according to us, questions still more important, and to remain faithful to our system of abbreviation, we shall attempt to develop them.

If we mount a few more rounds of the social ladder, posed of those who produce and those who cons If we mount a few more rounds or the sound assets, which is he who sows, plants, waters, and gathers, the on the cordage of a great ship, we find the doctor, the one who eats the least? This fact is a mystery easy one the cordage of a great ship, we find the doctor, the on the cording of a great angle, we find the dector, the content of the ready of the small margistrate, the whole-parton, the country aquire, the office holder, the to consider a grand providential thought. Perhaps we

The Saturday Press Book-Tist.

For the week ending October 6, 1960.

no reader and no critic can ever get to the bot (1) course no reader and no cristic can ease get to tax contains of the pile of New Books. Perhaps Mr. Clapp, in his pungent Saturday Prime, does most wisely by merely mea-tromag them in attractive print. The title of a new book, printed in comely type, is a very valuable notice.—Harrin's

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and's Library of Romanco.—No. II. THE SEPPER'S TARK.

The clanging of the steward's going at length amounced to the hungry vinitors that his prespectations were completed—and nerve year. boats wain's call 'more promptly responded to by the discription-by-games of our crock navy, than was this simple; call 'to disnec! 'The region of the content of the state of the state

the most elegent mosts, a the intervent which this take will engine, it most not be that the control of the con



Spaiding's Propared Gine.

From the Ladies' Visites, New York: Prevaled Give seems to be universally welcome wherever it goes; it is precisely the ready, relates needed for repairing furniture and hos

The N. Y. Saturday Press.

HENRY CLAPP, JR., EDITOR

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We have been accused by certain persons of not have ag sufficient respect for dignitaries in authority, and of

It is supposed to delude the public into believing that he is worthy of confidence or respect, the wises rith the biggest crowd.

From all of which opinions we beg leave to differ.

We cannot see that any reverence is due to shams nor can we believe in either the beauty of dishonesty of the expediency of falsehood.

If any man has a charlatan for his hero, the discov

ery of that fact is the best thing that can happen to

blind undertake to lead the blind. We do not care, just at present, to argue the abstract question whether any man can be made ridiculous; we ly wish to assert our belief that when a man make himself so, there is not only no harm in pointing out the fact, but that both his and our interest, as well as

Let us take Harvard College for an instance.

If there are men in authority in that institution who are unworthy or unft for the positions they occupy; if they adopt a discipline which is calculated to annoy and irritate the students so that armed men are necessary to enforce their authority; if the students are shut out from the use of the library; if ignorant and mean men are placed in situations where only learning could instruct, or genuine worth be respected; if, in ahort, Harvard College is considered by its Professors only as a sort of preserve in which they are to take. short, Harvard College is considered by its Professors only as a sort of preserve in which they are to take their pleasure and gain the admiration of their fellows, then it would appear self-evident that the best interests of education in this country require that these truths should be spoken.

It is the same with other things.

It is the same with other things.

If reverend editors forget not only the traditional meekness which their cloth is supposed to typify, but also the rules of good breeding common among gentlemen, and commence to call each other names, and to bring and prove charges of falsehood against each other, it would seem that the sooner the public was made aware of the circumstance, and lost all respect for the reverend gentlemen in question, the better it would be for all marties in interest.

would be for all parties in interest.

If the public have been deceived into mistaking the tinsel of a gilded calf for a solid golden image of that animal, it is certainly the part of honesty to tell the

Pretence and humbug are always trembling in their shoes for fear lest some person should my a few simple truths about them.

Nor can such truths be too often repeated.

In spite of all our material advance, or perhaps in consequence of it, we stand in danger of applying the lowest and meanest tests of success to art and to literature.

literature.

We are in a season of transition,—the condition which Goethe, in a letter to Schiller, described as the worst time for a people's real independence of thought.

And, at such a time, the best weapons to use against the pompous hucksters and money-changers who have thrust themselves into the temple of the arts, is the lash of satire and ridicule which Goethe and Schiller used so effectively in their day against the same class of intruders.

introders.

It seems strange, that with the political freedom of speech, and the freedom of opening in religion which we have scoured, there should be so little freedom of criticism in art or literature in this country. Engiand is far shead of us in this respect, and as sufficient in-singular we need cite only Haydon, and Englan, and expects of the country of the

THE NEW YOR

The religious papers have discovered that it has sale its birthright, not to its pseudo-brethren, or for a man of pottage, but to those secret and insidious tempters of

Hence there is great grief in Israel.

Hence with that tender sympathy and lovis for fallen virtue which characterises the Revere

for patient virtue which characterisms too never withins of the religious press, the editors of those sheets are down upon the wretched World.

The American Production, the New York But and the Christian Advants and Journal have easier.

of the Presisterian.

That reverend editor was so 'grieved and ast

mind there is a grain of good mixed with the evil.

It would appear that among these reverend editor
the Production's word goes for nothing unless access
panied with proof, and if such is the case there is cause

after gathering up one or two hundred thousand dolars capital, after combining the most suitable editorial when that could be found in the two cities of New fork and Philadelphia, and after exciting such hope, and Philadelphia, and after exciting such hope, and grown accommissing has a commission bursan. I find not know, before, how little privacy of any kind prevailed on American hotels. Next came the horrid, ear-splitting, head-breaking corn thrown open to his triumphant churince libration to the answer has a second and the privacy of any kind prevailiting, head-breaking corn thrown open to his triumphant churince libration to the answer has a second and the privacy of any kind prevailiting, head-breaking corn thrown open to his triumphant churince libration to the answer has a second the privacy of any kind prevailiting, head-breaking corn thrown open to his triumphant churince libration and the privacy of any kind prevailing to the privacy of any kind prevailing t lars capital, after combining the most suitable editor talent that could be found in the two cities of N York and Philadelphia, and after exciting such hop and giving such satisfaction, and accumulating in few days nearly two myriads of subscribes, the

Here is the very ecstasy of grief. No wonder that his reverend brot

the belief that these genuine reverend editors will re-main true to their broad phalactaries, and constant to

be delusive; but while there is a novel that can be read with pleasure, and admired with sincerity, the

iderable applause in England. It appears samp-mously, but is commonly attributed to a young Eng-lish lawyer. It is reprinted and published by Moses. Harper & Brothers, of this city. In the title of 'Wheat and Thren' there is no special

significance. It is one of those comprehensive ph which, in an esthetic sense, felicitously indicate the varieties of human character and the vicinities truth about the matter when it comes opportunely in our way.

Certainly this practical nineteenth century is not the time, nor should this republic be the place, for either men or institutions to consider themselves so revered or respectable as to be shut out from the freest questioning of honest criticism.

In fact the history of the world goes principally to show that all institutions or men who consider themselves above criticism, are really deserving of neither reverence nor respect.

Honesty and truth are never afraid of investigation Pretence and humbug are always trembling in their shors for fear lost some analysis of the stemps of

introduced are the Archdescon himself, an odd, gunial, attractive old guntleman; his uife, a queenly useful with a strong some of propriety; his guesta, Mrs. Leville and her children, Rachelf, Raginald, and Robert; Elia Bathurst, the flancée of Raginald; and Mr. Wynne, a solicitor. Budden these, there arrived in the course of the story, Grace Festivation— a dearent ing little creature, worthy of her same, who jumps governous at the Roctory; the Duan of Older who, as elegant Machiarellian ecclesiants, the most should, and partial and the superison of the lot; the Rakey; Lady Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; Lardy Raffish; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; the description between the genuine and the spuriestic the virtuous humber; the Rev. Mr. Attacks and the virtuous humber; the Rev. Mr. Attacks a virtuous humber; the Rev. Mr. Attacks and the virtuous humber the virtu

while there is no need to fear that the charlatans and pretenders will carefully conceal their lights under bushcls, it would also be futile to attempt to obscure the sun.

If ever, in commenting upon what we may counted worthy of comment, we should be unjust, it will as worthy of comment, we should be unjust, it will as ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be unintentional, and will be freely and futile ways be in them, and afterward, with the greatout kindness), adding him for a place in his office. He explained to way, in a friendly manner, the impossibility of accept ways may may fut an intentional ways be an afterward, with the greatout kindness), adding him for a place in his office. He explained to way, in a friendly manner, the impossibility of accept ways may may fut an antient way and afterward, with the greatout kindness), adding him for a place in his office. He explained to way, in a friendly manner, the impossibility of accept ways may may fut an antient way and make and my laxegorience to a banker (who treated me them, and afterward, with the greatout kindness), adding him for a place in his

chanati, and forwarded it with one from mysen, saxing him to procure me some kind of a place as a teacher. His answer was that I would probably find a very good situation in Indiana. Looking over the map, I was dismayed, first at the distance, and then at finding that the State was a new one, inhabited by 'Hoosiers,' that the State was a new one, inhabited by 'Hoosiers,' or some such people. My knowledge of history and ethnology gave me no clue to such a race or nation; so I gave up the idea of planting myself among the 'Hoosiers.' Besides, my friend Dr. Ludwig dissuaded are from penetrating into such distant and unknown regions. As I had letters to Boston and Cambridge, he warmly urged me to go there, saying that I should find myself surrounded not by Hoosiers, but by the most civilised and kind-hearted people in the world.

Bo I decided to leave New York and go live among the Yankers.

A hack took me from the depot to the Revere House.

Here I had my first insight into the arrangements of
these great caravan-scraglios, called hotels, and my
first experience of genuine American hotel-life. Such
sumptaons public parlors were altogether new to me.

I could not, at first, see the necessity of such luxury,
nor indeed the utility of having the rooms at all.

Not less attentiables to me was the volce receiver to Not sees assoniating to me was the noise peculiar to these hotels; but most satoniahing of all (though in quite a different way) were the single sleeping-rooms in the upper part of the house, with their utter absence of proper furniture, such as combrable chairs, writ-ing-tables, window-curtains, etc. Other conveniences

comentary silence of expectation; then the sign of smand by the head-waiter, the drill of the under-

erment for the moment that I quite forgot to m beginning to end it was all new to me, way whatever. I could not help thinking now de-lighted would be the great drill-master of St. Peters-burg—the Grand Duke Michael, brother of Nicholas (and one of my most unrelenting enemies)—to know that the laws of military discipline were rigidly carried out and enforced among the waiters of our

Dinner over, most of the ladies returned to the pub-lic parlor, or promenaded up and down the halls, forming themselves now and then into groups and tite-a-tites, and presenting a very animated sceee, which afforded me one of the pleasantest evenings I had spent in America. The novelty of the thing made it more entertaining to me than any theatre, for it was in attemp contrast to anything I had ever seen

Taking my first survey of the (for America) historical city, I was surprised, considering it was the capital of one of the oldest States, and that it had played so im-portant a rôle in the Revolution, to find so few com-

In Broadway I had been accustomed to see feet stick-ing out of windows, but for this I had been prepared by Mrs. Trollope. Besides, it is a very good way of resting the feet after much walking, and long before I left Poland or knew of the American custom, I was in the habit of practising it, after returning from a hun-leg expedition through the deep snows of the Polish and Rassian forests. But I now observed, for the first time, what I have since found to be a general national custom.

The distinction between the granine and the spurious imm of house' is simply this: That the former is unstablished less you in some way injure, insult, or defined less; while the latter is watchful lest he in man way injure, insult, or defraud you. Hence, the unit has in the imm, while the other has all the coursesom and heart-

KERS OF A PASTOR

We cupy the following article from The New York Ot

the least consideration.

The only way to bring them to their senses is to trifle with them—to bring irreverence upon them—to strip them of their titles and pay no respect to their cioth,—in a word to treat them according to their department.

A man may be a sincere scoundrel as well as And then in respect to the Observer-man, his articl is so evidently a mass of pharisaical cant and rubbish, that we have no patience to say anything more about

CUBISTIANS ATTENDING BALLS

Messrs. Editors:—Some months ago a young woman called upon me, in great spiritual distress. She had been a worshipper in our sanctuary, and a member of a Bible Class under the care of one of the elders of my own act, and in consequence of the painful conviction

his people, that could not be easily overlooked.

And what was the sin under which she was bowed
the earth, and had already twice absented herself fro
the Lord's table? It was this. After her remov the Lord's table? It was this. After her removal from New York to our city, some of her friends prevailed upon her to attend a ball. She was at first shocked at the thought of mingling in the promiscuous dance; but the usual arguments were employed, and in an evil hour, though not till much persuasion had been used, she yielded. From that moment her peace was gone. The sweet communion she had enjoyed with Jesus in her closet and in the sanctuary, was suspended. She could not draw night to God. And now a communion Sabbath was at hand in our hand, and she was afraid to take her place among.

the guests.

2 most my that my heart was touched for this wounded disciple of our Lord. There was the clearest evidence that the grace of godly sorrow had been wrought within her, by the power of the Holy Ghost. She felt that she had grieved the Saviour, while pierces and through with many sorrows. With was trifling. The Holy Spirit had told her the truth and her conscionce, once sprinkled with the atoning blood of the ..., had received and applied the divine testimony. Had I taken the ground practically take by many who profess to be following the lowly Redeem contradict the living testimony of the Holy Ghost in her heart. I was sincerely glad it was there, and church, and commemorated with us the death of the Saviour, rejoicing amid her tears that she still had a place in his heart and among the people of his care.

During my affecting interview with this young wo-man, the words of Jesus were ringing in my cars, and compelling, as never before, my acquiescence in their men, as they hurried their way through the crooked streets, struck me as being sharper and more elongated than the faces I had seen in New York.

But the great thing that attracted me during the few days I remained in Boston was, after all, the Hotel; for while in New York, I had no municition nor occasion to visit similar establishment.

It was very amusing to me is the ladics—always showly, though not elegantly dramed, and covered with his vy, but cheap jewelry—take pomeasion of the parious soon after breakfast, sit there for awhile lasily—go out—return again—and then disappear about disaper-time, to reappear at the table more radiant with jewels and bright colors than ever.

In Broadway I had been accustomed to see feet stickles are not of vindows hat for this L had no see feet stickles are not of vindows hat for this L had no see feet stickles are not of vindows hat for this L had no see feet stickles are not of vindows hat for this L had no see feet stickles are not of vindows hat for this L had no see feet stickles are not of vindows hat for this L had no see feet stickles are not of vindows hat for this L had no see feet stickles are not of vindows hat for this L had no see feet stickles are not of vindows hat for this L had no see feet stickles are not of vindows hat for this L had no see feet stickles are not of vindows hat for this L had no see feet stickles are not of vindows hat for this L had no see feet stickles are not of vindows hat for this L had no see feet stickles are not of vindows hat for the great had no near at hand.

tor, have given edge to my solicitude about the effect of the great ball so near at hand.

If this ball did not present to the world the painful anomaly of a Christian endorsement, the danger to the cause of Christ would not be half so great. I yield to none in admiration for the royal mother of the Prince of Wales; and I wish to show him all proper respect for his mother's sake, and his own sake; but how can I approve of a ball tendered him by representatives of a Christian community? Why did they not tell him a constian community? Why did they not tell him frankly, that they could not misrepresent their con-stituents, by making arrangements for a ball, from which, on principle, if there were no other hindrance, so many of the good and great must stand aloof? And they might have mid with perfect truth, that of those absent on principle, the great majority would be mourning for wounds inflicted on the body of Christ, by those present who are associated with them in the intimate relations of the Church.

A PASTON.

The Southern Literary Moneyer, for October, describes 'The Union'—a new poem by Mr. George Lunt—as 'A Clever Paalm to a Dead Horse;' the word 'to' being, probably, a misprint for 'by

— Kaulbach's new picture of the Martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul creates a great sensation in the artistic circles of Germany. Hero is introduced dressed

Bramatic Feuilleton.

INSCRIBED TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Mr. Duan Gunman: In the days when Old Harvard had officers who were not too dignified to take a personal interest in the wel-fare of the students, the Professor of Rhetoric is said to

have advised a young Sophonsore who brought a theme to him for examination, to take it home again, finst, and 'strike out all the fine passages.'

In the same friendly and benevolent spirit, I should have advised John Brougham, had I been the manager of Wallack's theatre when he presented for consideration his new comedy,—'Playing with Fire,'—to take it home, first, and strike out all the fine semilment, for there is so much of this bosh (I can think of no more elegant or appropriate name for it) scattered throughout the piece, that it almost neutralizes the effect of the generally sprightly and almost witty dialogue.

I know, of course, that there are certain weak-minded and wickedly disposed theatre-goers who take a mysterious pleasure in having sweet bits of morality and religion jerked at them, now and then, from the stage; but such people are never of the least consequence, while the everbody clee anything of the kind is an intolerable nuissase.

For my part, I wish that people who go to the the-

an intolerable nulmine:

For my part, I wish that people who go to the thelatre under the vague impression that they are doing
something naughty, and who therefore like to have
their consciences relieved by occasional doses of morality from the lips of Mrs. Wood, Miss Gannon, Mr.
Blake, Dolly Davenport, or whomever, would stay
away altogether, or—which, perhaps, would answer
the same purpose—go to some church (Beecher's or
Chapin's for example) where they can see quite as
much 'acting', and have morality (such as it is, and it
is quite equal to the acting) to their heart's content.
For if such people were only weeded out of the the for if such people were only weeded out of the the-atres, our playwrights would at once give up diluting their productions with saintly and sentimental wish-wash, while those of us who go to the play for the mere pleasure of the thing, and without any expec-tation or desire of being made better, would be saved the bore of listening to a great deal of stale and

to add that 'Playing with Fire' is an exceedingly amusing play, even in its humorous parts, and that Lester Wallack, Miss Gannon, little Blake, Mrs. Vernon, Dolly Davenport, and in fact nearly everybody except Mr. Norton and Miss Tree (a young lady whom I commend to the poetic protection of General Morris), performed their parts not only creditably but bril-

Dolly, partly on account of his recent accident, and partly owing to his popularity as a 'good fellow,' was made the subject of such an ovation, that under its influence he played a bad part (that of a medical young scapegrace undertaking to raise the wind by assuming the business of a matrimonial agent) better than have seen him play many a good one.

have seen him play many a good one.

Miss Gannon, to me one of the most charming actresses on the American stage, represented the gualing young wife of a grim, passionless husband (played by Lester Wallack, of all men, who sacrificed his mustacenter wallack, of all men, who sacrificed his musta-chios in the cause, and made himself generally hid-eous), with her usual unction; Mrs. Vernon did to the life a vixen old widow, whose chief duty in life is to persecute an old bachelor brother (acted by little Blake; who almost knew his part): Mrs. How persecute an old bachelor brother (acted by little Blake; who almost knew his part); Mrs. Hoey made up splen-didly in the part of an unappreciated spowse; and in fine, as I have intimated, the characters were, almost without exception, well played, and the piece is certain to have a long run.

And now, General, hold your breath while I tell rou that I have actually been and seen Miss Cushman. You will scarcely believe me when I tell you I had sever seen her before, but such is nevertheless the

In respect to great celebrities, I am generally very much in the state of the man who wouldn't read Uncle Tom's Cabin, because everybody was talking about it. 'Why,' said he, 'if there were only two books left in the world—Uncle Tom's Cabin and the Bible—I verily believe I should read the Bible.'

Uncle Tom's Cabin is nevertheless a very interesting book—and, for that matter, so is the Bible—and I adstill be good, though this is rarely the o

I am not sure that you will see the distinction, but f you don't, it will only prove my position.

Now, then, in respect to Miss Cushman, General, I went to see her with the full belief that, notwithstand-

went to see her with the tuil benef that, notwithstand-ing her popularity, she was a great actress.

And so she may be, and probably is.

But I saw her under the worst possible circumstances,

to wit, playing without any company to support
her, and playing parts (Mrs. Haller in 'The Stranger,'
and Bianoa in 'Fasio'), which should never be under-

and cance in 'Fano', which should never be under-taken by anybody above the rank of a sensation artist of the second or third class.

And Miss Cushman must, at least, be (like Forrest) and a me customer man it is the first class, and I am told by-ersons who have seen her in Hamlet, in Romeo, in leg Merriles, etc., that she is something vastly more. This is not impossible, so I defer any further expression of opinion until I have seen her in those parts.

Meanwhile, I beg to suggest to managers the pro priety of getting up a tragedy so arranged as to require that the actors shall play, throughout, on all fours, sub-stituting creeping and crawling for walking; and (in order to keep d illimi bellowing, roaring, howling, glaring, gnashing-of teeth, etc., etc., for the ordinary language of me

Such a piece would meet with immense success, and on, would carry the town by storm.

But not the whole town ; for there are p drams—persons, at any rate, who haven't haunted the lobbies of theatres all their lives, and got altogether too wise for this world, who enjoy a much simpler kind of thing; who are vulgar enough to like simple, nat-ural acting; who are not moved by a brutal display of muscle either on the stage or anywhere else; who never in private life having seen human beings crawling about floors, or jumping at each other, or tearing one another's clothes, or hissing and howling at each ing about noors, or jumping at each other, or tearing one another's clothes, or hissing and howling at each other, or butting their heads against the wall, grin-ning at each other like hyenas, or hissing at each other like serpents, take no interest in such things on the

stage.
I belong to this class, General, myself. And, by the way, I met quite a large number of people of the same turn, last Thursday evening, at Laura Keene's.

We went to Mr. de Walden's 'Alleen Aroon, or the Lady of Glanmire;' and at the risk of shocking all the critics (professional and amster?), I wish to say that I have rarely seen a play more unexcepti self, or performed, throughout, with more

them—nor have I time to give any details whatever; but, General, if you will go and see for yourself, I am sure you will agree with me (for you are not such a fool, after all) that Miss Laura Keene, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. fool, after all) that Miss Laura Keene, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Lotty Hough—a special favorite with the subscriber—Miss Polly Marshall, Mr. Peters, Mr. Leeson, Miss Couldock (who had a mere nothing of a part, occupying three minutes, but did it charmingly), Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Peters, rendered their several rôles with a skill and an effect which places the company on a par with any company we have had in New York for years; while as for the play itself, I think you will also arree with me that it is, at any rate, the best that also agree with me that it is, at any rate, the best that has been produced this season.

I confess, General, that at times, when in certain

home, so completely a mistress of the author's idea and works, such a contrast to Patti, that neither would have been seen in her excellence without the other. Her rich contraito notes supplying a base for Patti's apprance, made one wish for a continuous duest all the evening. She is a great scapairess—great in all that goes, to make up greatness in vocalism and music. That's our decree. Let it go forth, and let no critic heresfter dare to resist it. It is a decree on rose-tinted nusic paper—give heed to it.

Brignoil—what singing! What tones! What execution! No wonder he brought the house down in M'appari. There is only one thing wanting to make him an Apollo on the scene, and that is, more dramatic effort. He seems to think that his vokes is enough. It is, but it is not heard to that advantage it would be, if he would enter more thoroughly into his character. As it is, his noble voke is a failure without a frame at times—it is like a diamond without a setting. But he should not be. Genius has no right to be spoiled. It loses half its splendor thereby. It is dwarfed from its colosual proportions. Instead of being a diamond, it becomes a quarts.

I see, General, that The New York Times, which now and then gives such indications of 'vital plety' as to ives such indications of 'vital piety' as to us annoyance to its neighbor The World, is

cause for weeping), "levity is the rule of such assem-places, and the very atmosphere of the place is tainted

with Bohemianism."
Think of it, General!
'Levity' in an Opera-house!
And levity not as the exception, but as 'the rule'!
And to think of a virtuous editor being obliged to
breathe an atmosphere tainted with Bohemianism,
after having been accustomed to the pure and holy atmosphere of Printing-House Square!
Really, as the saint of the Times affectingly remarks,
'these Matindes are not wholesome for innocence.

"these Matiness are not wholesome for innocence, while destructive to those who totter on the brink of vice"; and you will be pleased, therefore, to learn, General, that hereafter, if any of the plous young men connected with the Time establishment shall be found connected with the Tiese establishment shall be found oing to a Matinée, or to any place of the kind (unless to to Barnum's Museum on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons), he will be promptly dismissed. In fact, I think that a man who goes to any place which is visited also by wicked people (unless, perhaps,

church) ought to be ignominiously punished, illy if he be one of those exemplary guardians public morals, called editors; while as for the l people themselves,—and, especially, wicked a,—I think there ought to be a law to prevent their going to any place of amusement, and to prevent their having any kind of enjoym

to prevent their having any kind of enjoyment.

Moreover, I was thinking, the other day, what a shame it was that during these fine Autumn days the sam should shine just as brightly for wicked people as for good people, and wondering whether it wouldn't be a wise move on the part of our city authorities, as a remedy for this state of things, to compel all wicked people to remain indoors until the bad weather sets in. For it does really seem to me, that if wicked people are just as much favored by Mature as good people—if, for example, the blude of the sky, like the open-birds, will sing just as sweetly for them as for the aditors of the Fines—something ought to be done shout it.

about H.

I don't know selet, but something.

The Finer has made a move in the right direction by suggesting that the Opera be closed against them, and if the system could only be carried out, who knows but what, in a short time, we might succeed in depriving the wicked not simply of the enjoyments of Art, but of most of the enjoyments of Mature.

How glad I am, General, —with this prospect about—that I belong to the good people?

But, then, I always did.

I came from-Boston.

OURLOU'UM.

QUELQU'UN.

[From The N. Y. Express.]

THE PLAYER'S LIBRARY.

The Library of the late William E. Burton, Come-than, will be sold at anction on Monday next. Any library is upt to exulte melancholy thoughts in him who turns ever its volumen, when the man who col-lected them is mouthfuring in his grave. The insight into taxing and familia then efforded, the contemplation of the labour and plans, the shoften and feelings of a parson of multiment and culture, is sad, when we know that the lifetim are all and of, and the plans one moves be accomplished. Like Byron's meanied friend who

'These, our actors, As I foretold you, were all spirts, and Are melted into air.'

Chess Column



White to play, and male in nine mores

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	1000		

Chesher-Work.

arranale and 'excitance' month." I have been being being the property of the direct of our Nouthern friends in the way of Literature. This present surface, and their entire freedem from local facility and projective.—I have always treated with the grainer and projective.—I have always treated with the grainer and project.—I have always treated with the grainer and project. I have now and then bow which of discussions with the literature of the grain of the literature. And especially their mixtee and collective, and especially their mixtee and the literature of the art is now.

Particularly, and a spicealist speciation of forethern existing the project of the grain is now the project to the literature of the art is now the manufacture of the same than the project of the same in an away tends, and the literature of the art is now the manufacture of the same than the product of the same is now any tends, and accordingly, here you have it in all its original spin-dry; and the project of the same is now any tends, and accordingly, here you have it in all the original spin-dry; and the project of the same is now any tends, and accordingly, here you have it in all the original spin-dry; and the project of the same is now any tends, and accordingly, here you have it in all the original spin-dry; and the project of the same is now any tends, and accordingly, here you have it in all the original spin-dry; and the project of the same is now any tends, and accordingly, here you have it in all the original spin-dry; and the project of the same is now and the same and the same in the s

est problems are solved, the newest games my criticised. Such is life at the Morphy Chem-rooms.

— An absurd paragraph to the effect that Morphy plays by lastinct and not by calculation, is going the rounds of the provincial press.

— William Greenwood Walker thus speaks of M'Donnell, in his preface to the collection of that renowand player's games: "During the last three years of his life, Mr. M'Donnell devoted his belows-time elemost wholly to chem, his favorite location in its pussuit being the Westminster Chem Club. Here he played continually, here he sustained the memorable contest with the great Labourdonnais, and here it was he so distinguished himself in one particular beauth of chem, the giving of large olds. In this department it is probable Mr. M'Donnell had not his equal throughout Europe. It is certain that the first-rate players of both France and England shrunk from offering such liberal advantages to their opponents. Mass whe had ranked as first-rate players in America and the colemies were astoniabed at finding Mr. M'Donnell could win of them at the rock; and the voterun who had played perhaps thirty years, was equally surprised at seeing in his conqueror a man hardly yet arrived at the meridian of life. It is right to add that Mr. M'Donnell was as liberal in imparting his science as he was skilled in its practice; he took plansure in satisfying the enquiries of beginners and facilitating their improvement."

— Mr. Otto E. Michaelis, well-known as a young

— Mr. Otto E. Etchaelts, well-known by player of great skill, has recently been playing with both Mr. Morphy and Mr. Paulsen, receiving the odds of a knight. In the former case he lost, in the latter he won all the games.

— An early volume of the Chan Player's Christish thanks a possible of the Chan Player's Change of the Chan Player's Change of the Change

— Lowis says of Philidor's treatise on Chess, "I Con-idering the numerous errors in the games, with the want of originality, the work is certainly not one I should recommend to a young player; its ments have been greatly over rated; in a few years it will shak to in proper level."

— In a recent match between Mr. S. Loyd and Mr. Leonard, wherein the former undertook to give the las-ter the odds of pawn and two moves, the games were all scored by the receiver of the odds.

— The annual Winter tournaments are about commence at the New York Chass Club. Mean destrous of taking part in these contests would well to enter their names at once.

— The stereotyping of the bulky work on American problems, by Mr. Cook and Mr. Henry, is now more than half completed. The Adamson 'reports with the deepest gried,' the Maryon Wa & Maryon, No. 4 and Company

the 'many costly fruccess in the new House of Fadis-ment, are more or less on the road to rule,' and that 'the evil is not accidental and partial,' but 'reduct

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MADAME C. MEARS BURGHARDT

them, I govern them, and every one sees clearly that I govern them, protect them, and bully them, because a man who bullies, protects or governs others, speaks, eats, walks, drinks, sleeps, coughs, dresses, and amuses himself differently from the people bullied.

amuses himself differently from the people builled, protected, and governed."

And thus the life of elegance arose!

Thus it came forward, brilliant, new, old, young, proud, gaudy, approved, arranged, strengthened, and resuscitated by this monologue so marvelously moral, religious, monarchical, literary, constitutional, ego-

"I bully, I protect, I—etc."

For the principles upon which those live who have talent, power, or money, bear no resemblance to those regulating a vulgar life. And no one wishes to be vulgar!

question seems now to us sufficiently abridged and as subtly put as if 8.8. the Count Raves had ta-ken upon himself to propose it to the first meeting of the Chamber in September.

But with what gentleman does the life of elegance begin, and are all the idlers able to follow its principles?

Here are two aphorisms which should solve all doubts, and serve as a point of departure for our fashionable remarks:

For the life of elegance, there is no animal who perfect but the Centaur, the man in a tilbury.

To have become rich, or to be born so, is not enough to enable one to lead the life of elegance; it is neces-sary to have an innate sentiment for such a life. "Do not play the prince," Bolon has said before us, "if you have not learned to be one."

CHAPTER II.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE LIFE OF ELEGANCE The last result of social progress can alone produce the sentiment of the life of elegance. Is not this man-ner of living an expression of needs and wants created by a young but already viril organisation? If we would explain its sentiment, and see it adopted by all from the movement of our revolution, since before that time it did not exist.

In truth, the noble lived, formerly, as he liked, and

remained always a being apart. Only the habits of the courtesan took the place, in the midst of these peo-

In fact the tone of the Court dates only from Cath In fact the tone of the Court dates only from Catherine de Medicis. It was our two Italian queens who imported into France the refinements of luxury, the grace of manpers, and the magic wonders of the tollette. The work which Catherine commenced by introducing etiquette (see her letters to Charles IX.), by surrounding the throne with intellectual superforities, was continued by the Spanish queens, and it was this powerful influence which rendered the Court of France the arbiter and depositary of the delicacies invented in turn by the Moors or by Italy.

wented in turn by the Moors or by Italy.

But even until the Reign of Louis XV. the difference which distinguished the courtier from the noble, appeared more plainly in nothing than in their more or less expensive doublets, in their more or less open or less expensive doublets, in their more or less perfumed, collars and hair more or less perfe and their jests more or less new.

and their jests more or less new.

This entirely personal luxury was never perfected by being all concentrated in the same person. A hundred thousand crowns squandered profusely for a suit of clothes, or for a carriage, sufficed for an entire life. Then a provincial noble could dress hadly, and yet know how to construct one of those marvellous edifices which are the wonder of our time and the depart of our modern fortunes while a right-demand.

did,—the invincible desire of giving publicity to the degree of their power,—and now, more than ever, the man of society exhausts his invention in creating dis-tinctions. This sentiment is doubtless a necessity of the soul, a sort of thirst; for even the savage has his sout, a sort or thirst; for even the savage has his plumes, his tatooing, his decorated arms, his shells, and fights for beads. Therefore, as the nineteenth century advances under the lead of a thought, the aim of which is to substitute the exploitation of man by of which is to summerice the exploitation of man by man, o the constant promulgation of our superiority will be forced to feel the influence of this high philosophy, and will

but yesterday, the Franks without arms, a weak and degenerated people, continued the rites of a dead religion, and raised the standards of a vanished power. Now each man, who wishes to assert himself, relies upon his each man, who wishes to smeet timeset; relies upon an own strength. The idle are no longer sacred idols, but real gods. Therefore, the expression of our fortune is the result of our occupation, and the proof of our ind-vidual elevation is found in the entirety of our lives; for princes and people understand that the strongest signs cannot take the place of real power. Or, to designs cannot take the place of real power. Or, to de-cribe the system by a figure, there are not three repre-sentations of Napoleon in imperial robes, and yet we see him everywhere dressed in his green uniform-wearing his three-cornered hat, and having his arms rossed. He is not poetic and true except without the imperial charlatanism. By casting him from the top of his column, his enemies have made him greater-Deprived of the fripperies of royalty, Napoleon be comes immense : he is the symbol of his age, a though

calm.

From the moment when parchment pedigrees do not take the place of everything; when the natural son of a rich hath-house keeper and a man of talent have the same rights with the son of a count, we will not be distinguishable except by our real value. Thus, in society at present, all difference have disappeared; only shades of difference exist. So that the knowledge how to live, elegance of manners—that namelees something, the result of a complete education—are the only barriers between the idle and the occupied man. If there exists any privilege it is derived from moral superiority. Hence the high value attached by the majority to instruction, to purity of language, to graceful manners, to greater or less case in wearing our clothes, to the luxury of our rooms, in a word, to the perfection of all that proceeds from the person. Do we not impress our manners and our thoughts upon all that belongs to and surrounds us? "Speak, walk, est, or dress thyself, and I will tell thee who thou art," has replaced the old proverb, the expression of the court, the dictum of the privileged man. To-day, a Marchal de Richelleu is impossible. A Peer of France, a Prince even, runs the risk of falling below a voter with an hundred crowns if he does not respect himself; for no one is allowed to be impertinent or debauched. The

in France, by the cold disdain of the intelligent classes. In order, therefore, to distinguish our life at the present day by its elegance, it is not enough to be noble, or to gain one of the four prises in the lottery of human life, it is also necessary to be endowed with that indefinable quality (the soul of the senses perhaps), which enables us to always choose things which are really beautiful or good, things whose presence accords with our looks, with our destiny. This is an exquisite tact, the constant exercise of which can alone enable us to discover quickly the connections, to foresee the

which to tell the power-by where he perche on that grand prech, you can be among the control of the power, as sign by which to tell the power-by where he perche on the grand prech, you can the summary flowers, and the power perchanged the power of the power has a state of the power by the carecises. It is then that army flowers, house, per chooses, the power has a state of the power house, per chooses, the power has a state of the power house, per chooses, the power has a state of the power house, per chooses, the power has a state of the power house, per chooses, the power or less fancies which a name could take, of the more or less fancies which a name could take, of the more or less fancies which a name could take, of the more or less fancies which a name could take, of the more or less fancies which a name could take, of the more or less fancies which a name could take, of the more or less fancies which a name hard of a studient the revolution last violent hands upon this wardow, invested by foresters on the many and the power has a studient the revolution last violent hands upon this wardow, invested by foresters contained and having reduced it to papes enemy, footship wought on no ce of the greatest of his man having reduced it to papes enemy, footship wought on the world of a studient produced the power has a state of the power has a state of

I place beside this relic of the sun A Cross of cedar brought from Lebanon, Once borne, perchance, by some pale me The desert to Jerumlem—and his God!

Here do they lie, two symbols of two cre Each meaning something to our human a Both stained with blood, and sacred made By tears, and prayers, and martyrdom, as

That for the Moslem is, but this for me! The pagan Crescent lacks divinity; It gives me dreams of buttles, and the woel Of women shut in hushed arragitos.

But when this Cross of simple wood I see, The Star of Bethlehem shines again for me, And glorious visions break upon my gloces— The patient Christ, and Mary at the Tomb!

mass rights with the sen of a count, we will not be designed balled and the sense of a count, we will not be designed balled and the sense of a count, we will not be designed balled and the sense of a count of the sense of a count of the sense of a count, we will not be designed balled and the sense of a count of the sense of the sense of a count of the sense of \$2000 a-year to be, until he visited britantians, its South of France, and the Rast. There he new, one may be imported by the first of practice and in the state of the sta

The accurate was not below to continuous of Passes; but the contin

THE SECTION OF THE SE

The second of th Too mas!—isn't that a work-tacle!—isn't that a "But what sort of a man is the bus-and?" "Husband! I question whether there be a mband... there's no masculine furniture to be sen... there's but one bed, and that's too narrow

seen there's but one bed, and that's too narrow for two there is no writing-desk . . . but is she a widow, a young lady, or an old maid?" "Ah! there's the rub!" "Let us find out." Decamps opened a drawer, it contained a tortoise-shell comb, and he found in the comb two magnificent hairs of a golden color. "She's not an old woman, that's pos! . . . let's hunt on . . ." He hunted on until he came to the portrait turned against the wall, and which proved to be the likeness of a beautiful woman, a hloads, painted in 1826. "That is her portrait, she was a married woman when the portrait was painted, that is evident from the costume . . . she was about twenty-four when the portrait was painted, and as we are now in the year of grace '35, she must be a widow of four-and-thirty . . . She must still be hand-Yesterday Ducanys—the inimitable Documps—was buried! 'The strange how many of the Heron of Peace die by accident, and how many of the Heron of War die in their beds from sheer old age. Hushimon was killed by a locomotive; Peel was thrown from his horse; Gericault was thrown from his horse; Documps was thrown from his horse; Peel was thrown from his horse; Documps was thrown from his horse; Wellington and all his generals died in their beds from age-exhausted astero; from Marlborough's eyes 'the tears of doctage' flowed, and Napoleon and all his marshals died in their beds surrounded by doctors and nurses. There is this strange incident in Documps' life; years ago, whis so; journing at Youtahshlean, he made, being percapted by the humor he was in (so men call it!), a shetch of dusky road of that forces, and represented a torreller there surprised by death. The traveller was a martire of himself! Coming events and the picted), and on horseback!

Decamps was one of those rure examples to be found in the annals of wealth, of a man independent of fortune from his cradle, achieving immertality. He was master of an inherited estate worth \$2,000 a-year; but his father seems to have acted must justiciously, densite the ill humors of his mother, who appears to have been as great a fool as lago thinks ment of her sea are. His father seems to have acted must justiciously, densite the ill humors of his mother, who appears to have been as great a fool as lago thinks ment of her sea are. His father seems to have acted must justiciously, densite the ill humors of his mother, who appears to have been as great a fool as lego thinks ment of her sea are. His father seems to have acted must justiciously, densite the life father seems to have acted must justiciously, densite the life father seems to have acted must be acted to great the large served and her furniture, look at that portrait, is i

[From 'Vanity Pair,' Oct. 6.] THE LAY OF THE COMMON SCOUNDREL

About the age of nine or ten—
So long is it since, I scarce know when:
It might have been more or may be le
But what's the odds if I stand the pres
I picked the lock and robbed the till
Of the squint-eyed groor, Dutchman Bi
At the corner of Little Water.

So they let me slide, and what to do For my bread and cheese I hardly knew; But it chanced I found, one lucky day, Down in the slume of old Cow Bay, A core who was more than a little tight, So I drugged his rum and in the night I faked his watch and money. The watch I sold for one-half its price, I bought me a set of tools as nice. As any cracksman brave might choose. For turning a lock or drawing screws: I bought me a suit of handsome plaid, And looked the knuck in my close-cut si With its fancy cuffs and buttons.

O never was keener blade than I;
I'll tell you the truth without a lie;
I was scarce eighteen, and abe still less—
They called ber, among them, Artless Bess;
I liked the girl, abe was like her name,
And she liked me better than name or fame,
And I wasn't slow to know it.

I rigged her out in tog so fine;
I taught her the bloke—a trick worth nine
She was quick to learn, was Artless Bess;
Tily she looked in her bran new dress—
A smarter wench never passed the doors,
Or did the rounds of the dry-good stores,
Than Artless Bess, the rover.

I tired of the girl in a little while,
And all because she went back on her style;
She took to gin, and was, once or more,
Caught in the act in a Broadway store;
So I turned her off with a curse and frown,
To earn her living upon the town—
An easy kind of vocation.

I set up a policy-office then; And gained the favor of public men By the active part and manly stand, By the many votes I could comman By my solid worth and judgment stro In matters pertaining to right and wor At the time of the State elections.

What if they say I stuck my man; Suppose I did, do you care a damn? It was in my shop be pressed me close I told him he'd have to take a dose, He didn't mind, when I drew my knife, And stuck him—only to save my life, The life of your humble servant.

Our party won; and would you believe
They got me off—you may laugh in your aleeve.
To ease my conscience and give me peace,
They poulticed my bruises with a lease,
And gave me a license, rum to sell—
They could not have pleased me half so well,
Had they made me head of the Nation.

I lived and thrived on the drunken crew
That crowded my crib the whole day through,
I mixed my grog with what you might call
The very worst of bad alcohol,
And sold it for more than thrise its cost,
And came, at last, when I though I'd lost,
To a seat in the Common Council.

O, I need not tell how rich I grew
On the city funds, it's nothing to you.
I ride in my carriage, drink my wine:
With the biggest bugs I often dine;
They court my acquaintance, so would you,
You bigset fool, if you only knew
I am up for the Legislature.

INSURANCE.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Co., (INCORPORATED, 1081.)

Office No. 68 Wall Street. CAPITAL, \$250,000.

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and heir Cargoes, and other property, against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS:
These W. Pearsall,
Heary Eleworth,
Out,
Augustus H. Ward,
James Colles,
8740ry Masses, WILLIAM PITT PALMER, President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW ENGLAND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OP BOSTON, clared a Divings on Parasium paid and se e years, payable in cash to all the policy ho

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S d Insurance Company OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, \$150,000. OFFICE, 110 BROADWAY,



PATING ONE-HALF OF THE PROFITS ABOVE SEVEN PER CEPT. TO THE WINDOWN AND ORPHANN FUND OF THE NEW YORK PIRE DEPARTMENT This Company insures Property of all kinds against Loss or Jumage by Fire, able terms an similar last

NATHAN B. GRAHAM, President. RESET RESCRICTAN, Sourctary. ROST. H. McMILLAN, Am't Ber'y.

Metropolitan Pire Insurance Co., 108 BROADWAY,

THE

CORNER PINE STREET. CASH CAPITAL - - - \$300,000

spany, having a Chab Capital exceeded by those only of Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Ferson Buildings, Ships in port and their cargoes, on terms consistent with the security of the insurers and the in DIRECTORS: PARMAN, PYCHE
PARMAN, W. TURNEY,
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HERRY, V. BEYRIN,
JOB. B. VARNER, JY
RASI'L. D. BRANHER, JY
RASI'L. D. BRANHER,
JOBOSH L. BRINKHAN
JAMO C. BRENHAN
LOURAN PHRINKAN,
LOURAN PHRINKAN,
WATHER C. CAM,
APPLENT.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary

JULY, 1889. The Insured Participate in the Profits,

Continental Insurance Co., CITY OF NEW YORK. OFFICE NO. 18 WALL STREET. CASH CAPITAL, - - \$500,000

THE attention of the community is respectfully called to the following features, in connection with this Company:

FIRST:—By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantage afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers, already declared, are as follows:

Pr. ct.

First Annual Division to Policy Holders, declared July 9, '57, 7335 Second July 9, '57, 7335 Third July 14, '59, 50 SECOND:—The security given, which is already large, will constantly increase with each year of successful operation. This is exhibited clearly in the following Statement, show-ing the position of the Company in each year since the

ing the position of the Company in each year since the new system was adopted:

July, 1866, Net Amets possessed by the Co.,

1867, " " 649,719 54

1867, " " 751,906 52

1869, " " 751,906 52

1869, " " 960,881 84

Labbilities, " 960,881 84

Labbilities, 16,514 37

THIRD:—The insured incur no liability whatever, while obtaining these advantages of superior security and cheapment.

POURTH:—This Company has reserved the right to issue Policies which do not participate in the profits, and such policies which do not participate in the profits, and such policies will be issued to those who prefer it, at prices as LOW as any COMPANY can insure, and, at the same time, present PERMANERY SECURITY to their customers.

H. H. LAMPORT, CYRUS PECK,
Secretary. Am's Secre

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company. 19 NASSAU STREET, AND

BULLS-HEAD BANK BUILDING Corner East 25th street and 3d aver CASH CAPITAL - - - \$200,000

William D. Waddington, President.
Prederick Schuchardt,
Adrian Iselin,
Edward Jones,
Robert Lenox Kennedy,
Edward Burchhardt,
James W. Reekman,
N. W. Stnyvesant,
Charles De Rham,
A. McL. Agsew,
William Bloodgood,
William P. Cary, Jr.,
George A. Robbins,
Ramnel L. Mitchill, Jr.,
Ramnel L. Mitchill, Jr.,
Ramia R. L. Schwick,
Janiah H. Bricken,
Janiah H. B Josiah H. Bar R. L. Bchieffel WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, Pre

THE HARMONY Fire and Marine Insurance Company

50 Wall Street, eas of Insurance as heretof liberal terms. WM. CALLENDER, President.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary. The Resolute Fire Insurance Co.,

No. 3 Nassau street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000 WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

First Dividend to the Assured, JULY 1st, 1860.

This Company, at the solicitation of its numerous Patrons, and in accordance with the vote of its Directors, and with the assect of its Stockholders, will bereafter Divide three-quarters of the net Profits to the Assured. Those doing business with this Company will receive, annually, large related of their Premiums.

Particle preferring a cash deduction from the Premjum at the inne of insular the Petro, are entitled to that privilege.

N. B.—Jaland Narigation and Transportation State taken at favorable rates.

C. F. UHLHORN, President, WILLIAM M. RANDELL, Secretary. D. LORD & H. DAY, Counsellors. HIRAM FUNK, Surveyor New York, July 1st, 1880

COMMONWEALTH Fire Insurance Company, Office, No. 6 Wall Street, New York,

CABH CAPITAL OF \$550,000,

DIDECTORS:

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H. DOUGHTY, Service.

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